Gazette of the United States.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 4[illegible], BROAD-STREET, NEAR THE *EXCHANGE*, NEW-YORK.

[No. 39, *of* Vol. II.] WEDNESDAY, *AUGUST*, 25, 1790. [Whole No. 143.]

DISCOURSES ON DAVILA.——No. XVIII.

CONTINUED.

L'un et l'autre parti cruel également,
Ainſi que dans le crime, eſt dans l'aveuglement.

THE King of Navarre, in examining the diſpoſitions of the Court, had obſerved that all thoſe who were employed by the government, ſatisfied with the preſent ſituation of affairs, troubled themſelves very little about the pretenſions of the Princes of the blood—and that thoſe who had an intereſt to deſire his grandeur, and that of his brother, either intimidated by the power of their enemies, or diſconcerted by his extreme delays, deſpaired equally of the ſucceſs of his enterprize. He returned therefore eaſily to his firſt deſign of recovering his ſtates, and judged that he ought not to let ſlip an opportunity ſo favourable for renewing the negotiations of accommodation with the crown of Spain, and of quitting decently a court, where he could no longer remain with honor. He accepted cheafully the commiſſion of conducting the young Queen into Spain. The Queen-mother continued to delude him with magnificent hopes, and in ſpight of the diſcontent of the other Princes of his party, he preſſed his departure with as much ardor, as even his enemies could have deſired. He ſuffered himſelf to be duped in Spain with the ſame facility. The Queen-mother had already informed Philip the ſecond, of all this manœuvre. This Monarch who deſired, equally with her, to ſee humiliated and excluded from the government, the King of Navarre, ſo ardent to make good his pretenſions to ſome part of his dominions, inſtructed the duke of Alva, and the other grandees who were to receive the Queen his conſort, not to reject the propoſitions of this Prince, but to lead him on and amuſe him, by receiving them ſeriouſly, and offering to make report of them to his Catholic Majeſty, and the council of Spain, without whoſe advice they could not determine any affair of ſtate. As ſoon as the King of Navarre was arrived on the frontiers, and had preſented the Queen Elizabeth to the Spaniſh Lords, he began to ſpeak to them of his intereſts, and thought himſelf ſure at firſt of ſucceſs. The Spaniards conducted the negotiation, with an addreſs which ſerved to nouriſh his hopes, at the ſame time that they let him know that the effect could not be immediate. They engaged him even to ſend ambaſſadors to Madrid, ſo that ſolely occupied with his firſt deſigns, he retired to Bearn, fully reſolved not to meddle in the affairs of France, whoſe negotiation appeared ineffectual, and the project of arms as dangerous, as they were diſhonorable.

The Prince of Condé his brother, had oppoſite views, and took very different reſolutions. His fortune was not commenſurate with his courage, nor with the extent of his deſigns. Excited by the mediocrity of his circumſtances, by the hatred which he bore to the Guiſes, and inceſſantly ſtimulated by his mother-in-law and his wife, one the ſiſter and the other the niece of the Conſtable, both devoured by ambition, he openly deteſted the government of the Queen-mother and the Guiſes. All his thoughts and actions tended to a revolution. He figured to himſelf, that if the war ſhould be enkindled by his intrigues and for his intereſts, not only he would become the chief of a numerous party, but moreover he would procure to himſelf riches, advantages, and perhaps the ſovereignty of ſeveral cities and provinces of the Kingdom. Full of theſe high ideas he aſſembled again at La Ferte, an eſtate of his inheritance, ſituated on the frontiers of Champaine, the Princes of his blood, and the principal lords of his party, and harrangued them in this manner. "In vain, have we hitherto employed the means of delicacy and moderation. It is not hereafter but by the moſt vigorous efforts that we can prevent the ruin of the royal family, and of all thoſe who have not been able to reſolve to cringe ſervilely under the tyranny of the Queen-mother and the Guiſes. It is no longer ſeaſonable to diſſemble outrages of which no man can be ignorant, and which we have ſuffered with too much patience. We are baniſhed from court, and the government of Picardy, and the office of grand-maſter is taken from us. Finances, offices, dignities, are the prey of foreigners and perſons unknown, who hold the King in captivity. The truth never reaches the throne. The beſt part of the nation is oppreſſed to elevate traitors, who fatten on the blood of the people, and the treaſures of the ſtate. It is on violence that the tyranny of theſe ſtrangers, is founded, who perſecute with ſo much ferocity the royal blood: let us employ violence alſo to deſtroy this tyranny. It will not be the firſt time that the Princes of the blood, ſhall have taken arms to maintain their rights. Peter, Duke of Brittany, Robert, Earl of Dreux, and ſeveral other Lords oppoſed, during the minority of Saint Louis, the Queen Blanche, his mother, who had ſeized on the government. Philip, Earl of Valois, employed all his forces, to exclude from the regency, thoſe who pretended to uſurp it. Under Charles the VIIIth, Louis, Duke of Orleans, took arms to cauſe himſelf to be elected regent, inſtead of Ann, Ducheſs of Bourbon, who, in quality of eldeſt ſiſter of the young King, had taken into her hands the reins of the ſtate. Let us imitate our wiſe anceſtors, let us follow ſuch ſtriking examples. We find ourſelves in the ſame caſe: it is therefore our duty to employ the ſame means to ſave the nation. Let not the apparent pleaſure of the King reſtrain us. This Prince, buried in a lethargic dream, and in his own imbecility, perceives not the deplorable ſlavery to which they have reduced him. He waits, from the Princes of the blood, the aſſiſtance, which is expected from an enlightened and skilful phyſician, by patients who feel not their diſtempers and know not their danger. The duties of our birth, and the unanimous wiſhes of the nation, authorize us to break the fetters with which this Prince is loaded, and to redreſs the evil before it at arrives at its laſt extremity. A vigorous reſolution muſt be taken without delay. Let us haſten to be beforehand with our enemies, if we wiſh to ſurmount a thouſand obſtacles, which will arreſt us, if we waſte the time in deliberation, and which a ſudden execution alone can overcome, ſloth and timidity will only aggravate upon our necks the weight of a yoke equally ſhameful and fatal. Can we heſitate when our tranquility, our honor and our lives have no other reſource, than in the valor of our arms?"

THE TABLET.——No. 140.

"There is nothing more certain than that names alone ſet a price upon things with thoſe people who have not judgment to know their real value."

I HARDLY know whether the names by which things are called, or the appearances they aſſume, furniſh the moſt common ſource of deluſion. To confer a ſplendid title upon any object, will awaken emotions of admiration in all perſons who have not taught themſelves to be uninfluenced by the faſcination of words. It is unlucky for thoſe who are fond of deceiving or being deceived by the glare of expreſſions, that experience ſhould ſo frequently remove the maſk from artificial characters, and diſſipate the gay phantoms that play around the imagination, and infuſe vigor into all our ſenſations. The reader will not be ſurprized that I expreſs myſelf with ſome ardor on this ſubject, when I let him into a ſecret which has been hidden from him, merely by a propenſity to take delight in names that denote alluring images, and to be aſtoniſhed with ſounds that convey ideas of magnificence. I believe every perſon who is much acquainted with what paſſes in this part of the world, has at leaſt heard of COLONEL CHARLES ADMIRABILIS.—This gentleman reſides at his eſtate in the country, which is rather too remote from the metropolis, to make it convenient to travel from one to the other, in a ſingle day. This is a circumſtance that I very much regret, becauſe the citizens ſeem to have an ardent curioſity to viſit this eſtate, which the Colonel himſelf has long called by the name of the *happy retreat*. To abate a little the ardor any one may feel in favor of this delightful ſpot, I know of no better way than for him to obtain a juſt deſcription of it.

The Colonel and myſelf had been long and intimately acquainted, before I found it convenient to ſpare ſo much time as I thought requiſite to do juſtice to this *happy retreat*, by taking a full view of all the charming objects it contains. For this reaſon I checked my impatience to ſee it at all, till I had leiſure to attend to all its beauties, and examine it under all its aſpects. I muſt freely confeſs that I have found my taſte congenial with that of the Colonel, whenever he has been deſcribing the various allurements that ſhould tempt me to pay him a viſit. Though he did not ſpecifically point out any elegant traits of architecture in his manſion, there was, nevertheleſs, not a room in it, on which he did not confer ſome faſcinating title. His parlour went by the name of *Proſpect-Hall*: His dining room, which lay back of the hall, was denominated the *feſtive bower*, on account of a little vine that ſpread over one of the windows. But I was moſt of all delighted to hear his library room called the *attic retirement*. There was not, in fact, any corner of the houſe, which had not become remarkable by its name. In like manner, all the appendages were dignified with appellations that denote ſuperior elevation or refinement. The Colonel had not leſs than a dozen horſes, to which he had given names, the leaſt honorary of which was *Ajax*. I muſt not forget to mention that he called his choiceſt wine the *vintal eſſence*. Were I to run over all the particulars I had heard of the *happy retreat*, the reader would not have patience to peruſe one half of them; but I cannot omit to obſerve that theſe deſcriptions had wrought me into a pitch of enthuſiaſm, I had never before felt. There is nothing remarkable, therefore, in my being unable to reſiſt the temptation of accepting an invitation to paſs a few days with COLONEL ADMIRABILIS.

Finding myſelf ſo ſituated the beginning of July laſt, that I could ſpare a week or two for amuſement, I haſtned as faſt as I could to regale myſelf with the *vintal eſſence*. I arrived at the enchanting habitation of my friend about ten o'clock in the morning, the ſecond day of my departure from home. As I made no enquiry for ſeveral miles before my arrival at the magic ſpot, what diſtance I had to travel, I actually came upon it, while I yet ſuſpected I was not near it. I was riding paſt at the rate of ſix miles an hour, but the Colonel happening to eſpy me, called to me and I ſtopped. The voice was familiar to me, and looking about I ſaw my good friend ſtanding in the front of an houſe, which under any other circumſtances I ſhould have thought an ordinary one. My firſt impreſſion was, that I had met the Colonel at ſome neighboring houſe, and that he would, in a few minutes, accompany me to his own. I was on the point of aſking him how far we were from the *happy retreat*, when he ordered one of his nephews, a young lad, to take care of my horſe. It unluckily happened, and I have never blamed myſelf ſo much for a want of precaution, that I aſſured my friend I had come to make him a long viſit. I hope it will be deemed an apology for me, when I mention that I made this aſſurance before I ſo much as conjectured I had arrived at the ſpot of deſtination.

In taking the beſt poſſible view of the country around me, I muſt own, there would have been nothing remarkably attractive, had I not been ſtanding in *proſpect hall*. As I had travelled that morning near twenty miles, and moſt of the diſtance after I had breakfaſted, my imagination dwelt more upon the refreſhment I expected to find in the *feſtive bower*, than upon any landſcapes that could be formed by looking through the windows of the hall. It ſeemed however by ſome converſation that paſſed between the Colonel and his lady, that the hour of dining was yet very remote. I therefore propoſed a walk by way of filling up the chaſm between that time and dinner. My friend would not permit me to walk, but ordered two horſes, called *Frederic* and *Hector* to be ſaddled. The names of the horſes led me to ſuppoſe they were ſo high-mettled that I could not ſafely wear my ſpurs. I laid all my weapons of offence aſide, and was only ſolicitous that the bridle ſhould be ſtrong enough to check the impetuous courage of *Hector*. I was rather ſurprized at the temerity of the Colonel who durſt mount *Frederic*, with a whip in his hand, heavy enough to knock down an ox. We rode off ſlowly together and took a ſurvey of the whole eſtate in an hour and an half. Before I returned, I thought *Hector* a very harmleſs animal, and was well convinced I had taken an unneceſſary precaution in pulling off my ſpurs.

Dinner being ready, I was, for the firſt time, ſhewn the way into the *feſtive bower*, and as my appetite rendered the repaſt delicious, it was of no importance to examine too critically the ſize or elegance of the room. The name of *vintal eſſence* was ſufficient to give a peculiar reliſh to any liquor that is produced from grapes, and therefore the *Sherry*, we were then drinking, had a much finer flavor, than *Madeira* would have had under leſs favorable auſpices. After dinner I was admitted into the *attic retirement*, in which I was not long detained by an examination of the books and curioſities which belonged to that a-

partment. It was indeed a relief to me to find this buſineſs ſo ſoon over, as I was ſo much fatigued that nothing could be more ſatisfactory to me than reſt. When this is the caſe, one never regrets that the objects, which are around him, have few allurements. The matter that moſt of all gave me anxiety, was, how to get over my aſſurances of continuing with my friend through the week. For however faſcinating may be the name by which any thing is called, when its qualities are fairly known, the mind ſoon riſes out of its deception. Let it be ſufficient for the reader to be told, that I framed an excuſe the next day, by which I was diſengaged from my promiſe, without exciting a ſuſpicion in the Conel, that I thought his ſituation leſs attractive than its name had induced me to anticipate.

LONDON.

MR Van Eupen, to convince our miniſtry of the deplorable ſtate of the Belgic army, and the neceſſity of ſuccours to raiſe its dejected and broken courage, encloſed a copy of the following letter from Baron de Schoenfeldt, who commanded that army on the 23d of May, when it was ſo ſhamefully defeated. The letter was directed to the Committee of Congreſs ſitting in Namur:

"My Lords,

"I was forced, though much againſt my will, to take poſt at Andoy. The diſaffected are inceſſantly publiſhing it through the country, that our communication is cut off on every ſide;—the troops ſeem to be in a ſtate of conſternation, but ſtill do not murmur.

"The officers are well diſpoſed to do their duty; but they aſſure me they have very great apprehenſions that they ſhall not be able to keep the ſoldiers to their's.

"I fear their apprehenſions are but too well founded; for the troops are ſo full of the idea of our being cut off, that, if at the moment of my drawing them up, in order of battle preparatory to an engagement, any one ſhould take it into his head to cry out, "We are cut off," I am thoroughly convinced they would inſtantly, one and all, throw down their arms and fly.

"I am of opinion, under theſe circumſtances, that it would be adviſeable to march them to Namur, that they may be poſted along the Meuſe; and the more ſo, as Major de Villers ſtands in need of reinforcement.

"Your moſt humble and obedient ſervant,

DE SCHOENFELDT."

Aſſeſſe, May 26—12 o'clock.

STOCKHOLM, May 18.

In our laſt we informed you, that the Duke of Sudermania had accelerated the departure of the fleet from Carlſcrone; with a view to prevent the ſailing of the Ruſſian fleet, and alſo to make an attack on that diviſion of it which was at anchor in the port of Revel. This expedition has taken place, and the attempt has been effected, although not altogether unſucceſsfully, yet with much expence to our naval force. Advice had been received that on the 3d of this month, the Duke was near the heights of Hengo, and on the 13th, the attack took place. On that day the Duke ſailed the fleet into the entrance of the port of Revel. The Ruſſian fleet at anchor there conſiſted of three ſhips, three deckers, eight other large ſhips of the line, and five frigates. Beſides a numerous artillery with which theſe ſhips were provided, the external works of the place were planted with cannon; and there were ſeveral batteries in the harbor.

On the approach of our fleet, a cannonnading begun from all quarters; the Ruſſian fleet being ably ſupported by the guns belonging to the batteries on land; they ſuffered however conſiderably, and we ſhould have entirely diſabled them, and gained a complete victory, if during the action a violent ſtorm had not aroſe, and the wind changed, which hindered our ſhips from profiting by the guns on their lower tiers, and prevented ſome of them from preſerving or even forming the line. And at the moment the enemy's ſhips were almoſt totally defeated, the Duke of Sudermania was under the neceſſity of retreating. Our ſhip the Prince Charles of 60 guns, after being diſmaſted by the fire of the enemy, fell into their hands. The Kiceſtander of 60 guns alſo being wrecked, the Duke ordered the men to leave and ſet fire to her. The La Valeur run on ſhore, but was able to eſcape to ſea again after throwing over board part of the artillery. On the 14th the fleet was under ſail a league and a half from Narglon, and the ſhips ſo completely repaired from all damages, that they waited with impatience for an opportunity to engage a ſecond time.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10.

MIRABEAU roſe, and made a funeral panegyric on Dr. FRANKLIN.

"FRANKLIN is dead—the man who emancipated America,—the Sage who was the ornament of the two worlds. The Courts of Princes have often been in mourning for thoſe who were great only in the funeral oration of their flatterers; but nations ought not to mourn but for their benefactors.

"The Congreſs of America has decreed, that the confederated States wear mourning two months as an honor to the deceaſed. Let the National Aſſembly of France manifeſt their regard for his virtues—let them inform the Congreſs of America, that they ſympathize in their loſs—and let it mourn for three days."

The Speech was applauded, and a decree paſſed,

"That the National Aſſembly wear mourning three days, in honor of the late Dr. FRANKLIN,

"And that a letter of condolence be ſent by the Preſident, to the Congreſs of America."

LONDON, JUNE 7.

The laſt expreſs received by the Ruſſian Miniſter at Vienna carried him this intelligence: "That it was the final and unalterable determination of the Empreſs of Ruſſia not to accept the mediation of the King of Pruſſia on any other conſideration than this—*That the Court of Berlin ſhall guarantee to Ruſſia the poſſeſſion of the Crimea, Oczakow, and Beſſarabia; or that, inſtead of Beſſarabia, his Pruſſian Majeſty ſhall inſure to her the payment of ten millions of dollars by the Turks, towards reimburſing the expences of a war* unjuſtly commenced by the Porte, without the leaſt provocation?

This ſtrange ultimatum of Ruſſia muſt neceſſarily produce a war—for the Court of Berlin is bound by treaty with the Porte to procure her a peace that ſhall reſtore to her Ockzakow and the Crimea, or to declare war againſt Auſtria and Ruſſia.

Ruſſia declares ſhe will never conſent to give up either the Crimea or the town of Oczakow. The only alternative, therefore, which Pruſſia has, is *War!*

Letters from Oporto by the laſt mail adviſe, that her Portugueſe Majeſty has unequivocally declared her intention to aſſiſt her kinſman the King of Spain, if he is under the neceſſity of entering into war with England; and that in conſequence thereof the Portugueſe navy was preparing for ſea with all diligence, ſo as to have a ſtrong ſquadron ready to join the Spaniſh fleet early in June.

Letters from Oſtend ſay, that the Spaniſh Conſul there has received advices from the Spaniſh Miniſter at Paris, warning him of hoſtilities being about to begin between his nation and Great Britain, and deſiring him to give the neceſſary information to all Spaniſh ſhips which are there.

The Aurora whale-ſhip, arrived at Briſtol from the Southern-Ocean, is ſaid to have brought further evidence of the inſulting conduct of Spain. One of the Spaniſh frigates ſent a boat on board her with notice that ſhe muſt deſiſt from fiſhing in thoſe parts, as it would not be permitted; and if that notice was diſregarded, force would be uſed to drive her from thoſe ſeas, where no colours but thoſe of Spain, and the nations ſhe protected, had a right to exerciſe a commerce.

JUNE 16.

Soon after midnight, between Monday, and yeſterday, in conſequence of the arrival of Mr. Baſilico, the long expected Meſſenger from Spain the Duke of Leeds ſummoned a meeting of the Cabinet Miniſters, who met accordingly yeſterday at 10 o'clock and were all preſent, except the Miniſter, and Lord Privy Seal, who are both out of town; after which letters were diſpatched by his Grace's Meſſengers as follows, viz. to the King, at Windſor Lodge; to the Duke of Clarence, at Plymouth; the Miniſter at the Univerſity at Cambridge; the Marquis of Stafford, at Trentham, Staffordſhire; to Admiral Barrington, in the Downs; and to moſt of his Majeſty's Miniſters abroad.

Diſpatches were alſo ſent off yeſterday from the ſecretary of ſtate's office for the home department to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the Governors of the different iſlands, ports, &c. under the crown.

Mr. Fitzherbert was not arrived at Madrid when Baſilico left that place, but was expected in a day or two.

We have the beſt authority to ſay that the tendency of the meſſage from Spain is extremely equivocal, and by no means determinate of the event of peace or war. The Court of Madrid is willing to make reſtitution for the prizes taken at Nootka, as well as to allow any fair indemnification for the expence we have been put to; but in reſpect to a ceſſion of thoſe rights of territory which that court ſuppoſes itſelf poſſeſſed of—they are points which cannot be given up, and the King of Spain truſts that Great Britain will not inſiſt on them. The King declares, that he has not the moſt diſtant wiſh of engaging in hoſtilities with Great Britain, and that his armaments are deſtined to other objects; but, at the ſame time, he contends for an *excluſive right* to the ſouthern whale fiſhery and the fur trade of Nootka Sound—the principal objects of the preſent diſputes; and urges the expediency of diſcuſſing the various commercial points with temper and deliberation.

It is certain that the news of the armaments in this country has occaſioned the greateſt conſternation in Spain, but the merchants all acknowledge the impoſſibility that they can enter on a war with Great Britain, which muſt prove ſuch an unequal conteſt. To ſhew, however, that Spain ſeems well inclined to accommodate matters with England, the Court of Madrid no ſooner received the diſpatches taken out by Baſilico, which, among other objects, is ſuppoſed to have inſiſted on having the ancient commercial privileges with this country renewed, than orders were ſent to all the cuſtom-houſes in the out ports of Spain, to allow the entry of Britiſh merchandize, according to the ſtipulations made in the treaty of Utrecht. The conduct of Spain has long been a ſubject of vexation and complaint to our merchants, as it has for many years paſt endeavoured to lay burthens on the Britiſh commerce, which it is now inſiſted ſhall be remedied This point the court of Madrid ſeems willing to accede to, by the orders having been given which we have juſt mentioned.

The orders ſent from this country to the Conſuls in Spain were ſuch, that immediately on the receipt of them notice was given for our ſhips to quit the Spaniſh ports immediately. The port of Barcelona has been wholly cleared of Engliſh veſſels; upwards of 40 ſail have ſailed from thence about the middle of May, under the convoy of the Bull Dog, Capt. Peyton, for Gibraltar, where they arrived.

A letter from Paris, dated on Friday laſt ſays "our Court will be the mediator between Spain and England, and inſtructions to that purpoſe are already ſent to the Marquis de la Luzerne, the Ambaſſador at London."

Of the amazing number of Candidates for the Laureatſhip, are *ſome* who never wrote or ſaid a good thing in their lives!

In a French newſpaper, a gentleman who ſigns himſelf *De Bauſiere*, having no money, offers to the State ten brothers, qualified to officiate as Ambaſſadors, Envoys, or Reſidents, who would be ſatisfied with a third of the ſalary uſually given to thoſe on ſuch employments; and thus, a ſaving of two remaining thirds would accrue to the public.

If his offer be accepted, he has ſixty uncles and couſins, no leſs at the ſervice of the State on the ſame terms, who might well be made uſe of according to their ſeveral abilities.

Such Patriots, it is not to be doubted, could be found in our own country!

A Tradeſman in the vicinity of St Paul's Church yard, a few days ſince, ſent a Lawyer's letter to his neighbour, to compel him to remove a blackbird belonging to one of his apprentices, merely becauſe the poor bird was wont to ſerenade the neighbours, early in the morning, with the moſt exquiſite melody.

How ſtrikingly is *Shakeſpeare's* obſervation here exemplified—that

The man who has not muſic in his ſoul,
Nor is not pleas'd with concord of ſweet ſound,
Is fit for treaſons, ſtratagems and ſpoils;
The motions of his ſpirit are dull as night,
And his affections dark as Erebus.

JUNE 17.

The information relative to the preparations of Spain aſſert that Forty ſhips of the line is the force they are able to bring forward in the courſe of ſix weeks.

In reſpect to the Southern Whale Fiſhery, it may be depended on, that adminiſtration will not recede in the leaſt degree—and, among thoſe moſt zealous in ſupport of this commercial object Lord Hawkeſbury is to be named.

A perſon in the hearing of an Hibernian, the other day, ſaying that the ſtocks were falling: "I am glad to hear it," replied a paddy, "for I was held by the leg in a pair of them for two hours, as I was going to London."

DUBLIN, JUNE 15.

Inſurances on all veſſels and goods in Britiſh bottoms from and to the Weſtindies, were on Friday laſt at noon riſen in London to double what they were antecedent to the preſent rumor of a war.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Extract from a Britiſh publication.

FRANCE is a mighty empire breaking from bondage, and exerting the energies of recovered freedom: and England, which was uſed to glory in being the aſſerter of liberty, and refuge of the oppreſſed—England, who with generous and reſpectful ſympathy, in times not far remote from our own memory, has afforded an aſylum to ſo many of the ſubjects of that very empire, when cruſhed beneath the iron rod of perſecution—and by ſo doing, circulated a livelier abhorrence of tyranny within her own veins—England, who has long reproached her with being a ſlave, now cenſures her for daring to be free—England, who has held the torch to her, is mortified to ſee it blaze brighter in her hands—England, nurſed at the breaſt of liberty, and breathing the pureſt ſpirit of enlightened philoſophy, views a ſiſter nation with affected ſcorn and jealouſy, and preſumes to aſk "*whether ſhe yet exiſts*"—Yes, all of her exiſts that is worthy to do ſo. Her dungeons indeed exiſt no longer, the iron doors are forced—the maſſy walls are thrown down; and the liberated ſpectres, trembling between joy and horror, may now blazon the infernal ſecrets of their priſon houſe. Her cloiſtered monks no longer exiſt—nor does the ſoft heart of ſenſibility beat behind the grate of a convent—but the beſt affections of the human mind permitted to flow in their natural channel, diffuſe their friendly influence over the brightening proſpects of domeſtic happineſs. Nobles, the creatures of Kings, exiſt there no longer;

but man the creature of God, exists there.—Millions of men exist there, who, only now, truly begin to exist—and hail with shouts of grateful acclamation the better birth-day of their country. Go on, generous nation—set the world an example of virtues as you have of talents—may the spirit of wisdom—the spirit of moderation—the spirit of firmness, guide and bless your counsels, with intelligence to discern the best possible—may you have prudence to be content with the best practicable—Silence the scoff of your enemies, and the misgiving fears of your timorous well wishers—Go on to destroy the empire of prejudices—that empire of gigantic shadows, which are only formidable while they are not attacked.—Cause to succeed to the mad ambition of conquest, the pacific industry of commerce, and the simple, useful toils of agriculture.—While your corn springs up under the shade of your olives, may bread and peace be the portion of the husbandman—and when beneath your ardent sun, his brow is bathed in honest sweat, let no one dare any longer, with hard and vexatious exactions, to wring from him the bitter drop of anguish. Instructed by the experience of past centuries, and by many a sad and sanguine page in your own histories, may you no longer attempt to blend what God has made separate—May religion and civil polity, like the two necessary but opposite elements of fire and water, each in its province do service to mankind, but never again be forced into discordant union.—Let the wandering pilgrims of every tribe and complexion, who in other countries find only an asylum, find with you a country—and may you never seek other proof of the purity of your faith, than the largeness of your charity. Let public reformation prepare the way for private.—May the abolition of domestic tyranny introduce the modest train of houshold virtues, and purer incense be burned upon the hallowed altar of conjugal fidelity. Exhibit to the world the rare phenomenon of a patriot minister, of a philosophic senate.—May a pure and perfect system of legislation proceed from their forming hands—May you never loose sight of the great principle you have held forth, *the natural equality of men*—May you never forget, that without public spirit there can be no liberty—and that without virtue there may be a confederacy; but cannot be a community—May you, and may we, consigning to oblivion every less generous competition, only contest who shall set the brightest example to the nations; and may its healing influence be diffused, till the reign of peace shall spread

——— ——— *"from shore to shore,*
"Till wars shall cease, and slavery be no more."

FASHION.

A BOSOM rais'd up to the chin,
A perfect balloon puff within—
A bishop in the rear to suit ye—
These form the crooked line of beauty.

Thus nature—we abuse thy work,
To hit the true sublime of Burke.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.
PUBLISHED

By Authority.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:
AT THE SECOND SESSION.

Begun and held at the City of New-York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to finish the LIGHT-HOUSE, on PORTLAND-HEAD, in the District of MAINE.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be appropriated and paid out of the monies arising from the duties on imports and tonnage, a sum not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars, for the purpose of finishing the Light-House on Portland-head, in the district of Maine; and that the Secretary of the Treasury, under the directions of the President of the United States, be authorised to cause the said Light-House to be finished and completed accordingly.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*
APPROVED, AUGUST THE TENTH, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*
(TRUE COPY.)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

An ACT declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the States of Maryland, and Georgia, and Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress be, and is hereby declared to the operation of the acts of the several states herein after mentioned, so far as the same relate to the levying a duty on the tonnage of ships and vessels for the purposes therein mentioned until the tenth day of January next; that is to say, an act of the general assembly of the state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, at their session held in January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, intituled, "An act to incorporate certain persons by the name of the river machine company, in the town of Providence, and for other purposes therein mentioned;" and also, an act of the general assembly of the state of Maryland, at their session in April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, intituled, "An act appointing wardens for the port of Baltimore-town in Baltimore county;" as also, another act of the general assembly of the same state, passed at their session in November one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, intituled a supplement to the act, intituled, "an act appointing wardens for the port of Baltimore-town in Baltimore county;" and also, an act of the state of Georgia, "for levying and appropriating a duty on tonnage, for the purpose of clearing the river Savannah, and removing the wrecks and other obstructions therein.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*
APPROVED, AUGUST THE ELEVENTH, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*
(TRUE COPY)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

MISS ASSUMPTION.*

THE Wit who bastardiz'd thy name,
And croak'd of fun'ral dirge,
Knew not how spotless was thy fame,
How soon thou would'st emerge.

Tho lost in party's foggy night,
With scarce one glimmering ray:
Thy friends have rais'd thee fair and bright,
To see a glorious day.

* *See Gazette, June 2.*

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 24.

On Sunday last The President of the United States returned to this city from Rhode-Island: He had a fine passage of 24 hours only: His Excellency Governor Clinton, Mr. Jefferson, Secretary of State, Judge Blair, Col. Humphreys, Major Jackson, and Mr. Nelson, who accompanied The President, returned with him.

The long wished for period is at length arrived: Speculation in the public securities has received a check, on principles, which alone are competent to producing so desirable an effect, in a way consistent with justice, and a due regard to personal right.

As there can be no rational doubt of the punctual payment of the interest, agreeable to the funding system, every person can with precision determine the real value of his property in the funds; and every sacrifice in future must be voluntary. The value of securities no longer depends on opinion.

Happy for our country, its funds cannot be affected by those events which cause perpetual fluctations in the public paper of the European States: The waters of separation have set us at a most favorable distance from the old world—and the policy of the United States will consist in being entirely detached from those views, hopes and fears which convulse the Eastern Hemisphere.

Every idea that is connected with the resources of the United States is full of hope; they must rapidly encrease with our encreasing population, agriculture, manufactures, and extending commerce. In proportion as speculation in the funds is diminished, the circulation of the precious metals will encrease; the profits which have been derived from speculation, like a whirlpool, have drawn the specie out of its proper course—and left the trade, the agriculture, manufactures and mechanic arts, without adequate supplies of cash; these supplies will now revert to their proper channels, and thus the funding system will, mediately, prove a source of blessing to all classes of citizens—to those who never saw a public security.

The funding system will produce a great revolution in our prudential affairs—and altogether for the better: This could never have been effected but by a change in our national government—and with innumerable other sensible advantages, obvious to every discerning mind, and readily acknowledged by every candid citizen, are a sufficient answer to every slander, or mischievously intended insinuation against the government, or the administration thereof.

Rumours of wars continue—but neither the West-India or English paragraphists, the journals or log-books of seamen, or the hopes or fears of interested individuals, furnish a single instance of the Spaniards and English coming to loggerheads:—It is the wish of humanity they never may. The substance of all the marine intelligence on the subject is, that a vessel spoke a vessel, which had seen a vessel, that saw a frigate that run the gauntlet through the Spanish fleet.——Any person that that can give any account of the English messenger to the Court of Spain—or of the Spanish fleet, or of the English fleet, that has sailed on a *secret* expedition to *South America*, will please to call on the public.

It is shrewdly suspected by some politicians that there will be a general war in Europe, by sea and land: They say universal phlebotomy is the only remedy for the French *influenza*, which is spreading all over the Eastern hemisphere—even the Pontificate is infected—Catharine of Russia has her fears on the subject—and this circumstance it is thought has induced her lately to insist on terms of pacification that are monstrously extravagant.

The Roman Senate very successfully employed this artifice for ages, to keep the people quiet under their oppressions: Whenever they began to grumble they immediately had their attention diverted by a quarrel, to support the honor of the Roman name: thus they forged chains for themselves by conquering their enemies.

The negociation between Spain and Great-Britain, is really a subject of curious speculation: It appears to be rather like the negociation of a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, than remonstrating on real or supposed injuries: We hear nothing of categorical answers.——*Query*, Whether the English aristocracy and the executive do not forebode the French contagion: If the yeomanry of Great Britain were to set themselves seriously to work, it is suspected that they could conjure up a few grievances.

The donations of the city of Paris to the nation, amount to 40,600,000 livres.——A noble offering on the altar of freedom.

On apprehensions of a scarcity of flour and grain, the importation of those articles into Grenada, in British bottoms, from foreign West-India Islands, is permitted by a proclamation of Gov. Matthews.

The sloop Experiment, Capt. *Boyd*, from Albany, has brought to this port *forty hog sheads of maple sugar*, made at Cooper's town, on Otsego Lake: Mr. *William Cooper* is the proprietor of this valuable specimen—which by a certificate in the Albany Register, signed by a number of the most respectable characters in that quarter, ladies and gentlemen, who had used it, is declared to be superior to the best Muscovado sugar.

Maple sugar has been made in this country more than thirty years; but from inexperience, and the badness of the apparatus used in manufacturing it, it was never contemplated that it could be brought to its present excellent quality: There is no doubt that it will attain to a much greater degree of perfection.

☞ *Philosophical Reflections on the Revolution in France, will be continued in our next.*

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.— -NEW-YORK.

Ship Grace,	Armour,	Amsterdam	70 days
—— Countess of Effingham,	Hughes,	Montego-Bay	27
—— Lord Middleton,	Hewgill,	Jamaica	22
Brig Caledonia,	Hunter,	Kingston, (J.)	27
—— Sally,	Post,	Cape Francois	18
Schooner Bell,	Bell,	St. John's	10
——— Patty,	Lacey,	Halifax,	17

PRIZES
IN THE NEW-YORK CITY LOTTERY.

Prizes of 200l. 14,791 11,447
Prize of 1000l. 2606
Prizes of 50l. 7789 17,243 22,806 1977 6835
Prizes of 20l. 2943 20,911 14,985 20,988 17 912 12,217 13,230
Prizes of 10l. 6619 7997 8643 24,341 24,504 24,447
122 521 17,229 18,028 18,426 22,194 3011 2726
14,495 14,201 14,455 16,585 16,613 23,640 23,703

Prizes of 4l. drawn on Wednesday the 18th inst.

No.							
20	3198	7658	10595	13580	16103	20104	23107
85	212	035	463	168	17327	785	387
743	279	454	641	399	072	871	843
217	432	876	300	518	625	787	612
396	879	777	019	14184	999	637	236
187	991	960	833	678	047	522	852
355	4110	367	429	476	961	21850	197
388	609	121	809	169	248	303	001
781	908	363	993	234	823	495	
507	234	683	11930	295	721	985	24678
205	630	8478	501	718	255	879	240
109	762	719	460	306	854	453	359
773	181	266	775	404	857	248	918
1145	228	264	276	887	18530	035	542
208	085	659	427	15430	662	047	711
728	5878	636	827	231	335	891	723
295	246	705	442	323	927	126	740
214	180	330	415	778	285	722	405
695	963	018	824	410	769	692	037
303	700	683	035	945	851	542	821
441	575	228	449	214	941	329	503
965	648	9846	12822	036	045	22898	942
670	468	010	236	819	571	340	926
509	380	862	059	974	367	915	450
659	770	709	977	16658	608	443	233
492	716	542	340	248	19283	576	993
2118	6750	935	483	983	099	478	973
150	616	480	330	388	186	289	
630	053	476	003	278	110	724	
285	128	095	656	988	714	558	
560	832	155	880	810	897	252	
250	550	671	326	622	387	156	
492	436	331	355	822	463	085	
624	7143	433	938	671	289	772	
061	285	269	303	556	20606	23388	
3010	766	241	13027	531	933	409	
973	050	249	162	106	440	714	
246	782	10724	635	574	267	359	
373	662	710	219	101	805	918	

Thursday.

No.							
2058	5097	8523	12573	16010	19165	22087	
74	394	6958	9954	115	177	243	069
213	457	334	451	232	009	499	899
445	505	664	084	13734	097	032	23557
304	859	743	913	104	077	979	784
351	524	138	817	616	455	20038	803
661	3009	963	783	032	830	992	764
483	839	441	400	527	506	119	482
960	529	513	10673	247	17062	282	425
756	761	954	042	063	133	673	650
635	590	617	326	418	585	208	325
488	449	494	677	347	863	563	683
307	040	684	467	14100	739	127	822
920	936	231	436	997	121	952	850
447	420	646	753	081	059	651	454
639	214	767	090	834	607	064	533
1106	159	756	11616	931	18309	174	562
254	4063	509	940	654	782	840	285
002	933	346	494	901	662	21580	24927
144	932	927	753	180	823	878	372
481	892	992	766	15154	154	815	579
004	001	753	249	839	152	553	009
356	243	153	899	456	640	595	038
456	036	841	350	339	811	051	209
403	089	7568	726	020	728	518	104
585	746	101	334	751	525	261	651
618	251	562	481	186	546	446	033
931	210	784	180	763	479	469	604
657	5369	8814	440	757	617	741	125
844	792	574	12413	174	628	22682	
537	571	569	450	478	709	018	
272	435	722	506	956	19645	265	
835	673	963	671	549	496	293	
769	483	688	321	792	025	833	
663	842	319	566	296	409	079	
2627	272	675	685	613	643	060	
856	818	408	204	505	849	337	
289	073	490	693	07	057	785	
895	449	2	311	989	507	467	

Friday.

No.							
147	2532	5258	9794	13206	15825	18402	22986
840	397	6908	718	286	118	19270	477
340	3455	246	314	884	868	694	545
594	486	893	292	140	454	224	716
233	377	202	063	129	651	867	247
576	365	787	10245	208	152	199	693
390	236	403	547	137	059	227	057
774	905	352	391	193	16931	073	23609
767	465	083	212	196	118	105	279
245	480	089	395	310	382	403	836
369	4489	928	795	834	667	527	187
1773	510	670	002	863	127	265	251
236	822	368	774	286	313	085	430
251	796	155	406	14214	921	20266	24060
804	741	487	812	134	691	227	985
261	906	889	190	924	449	125	015
840	802	7691	751	300	194	152	689
795	540	423	002	745	618	647	917
331	948	987	720	431	698	062	352
511	819	617	750	558	019	300	578
350	860	410	11044	691	17907	961	116
520	231	106	801	684	531	555	843
268	488	117	526	636	268	21266	305
2270	975	747	644	170	411	216	326
242	426	154	869	111	509	059	758
995	669	455	12994	272	800	498	278
049	479	497	177	096	272	668	
203	5839	304	206	279	108	063	
645	234	402	194	15124	356	656	
664	070	8536	639	159	332	104	
411	507	356	130	380	219	753	
764	576	762	684	991	738	254	
628	498	468	899	107	18073	207	
423	188	949	627	468	872	22396	
855	541	9785	563	002	070	561	
356	907	444	581	694	238	839	
696	021	202	632	517	090	398	
662	341	258	192	584	879	222	
734	437	027	866	764	410	798	

PRICE CURRENT.——PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FINAL SETTLEMENTS 12*s*1. INDENTS 7*s*.
STATE SECURITIES 8*s*.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, July 24.

Debate on the amendment of the Senate to the Funding Bill, to assume a part of the State Debts.

MR. GERRY. I did not expect, sir, to be under the necessity of again entering into a full discussion of this subject; but, some observations which fell yesterday from the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Jackson) and which have not been answered, require consideration. His motion is to disagree to the proposition of the Senate for assuming the State debts; and either the gentleman has mistaken the question involved in the proposition of the Senate, or I confess I have no idea of it. He supposes it is a question, whether the United States shall charge themselves with a debt which was contracted by the several States for their own purposes, and in which the United States are no ways concerned; and whether we shall thus impose upon the union a heavy and unnecessary burden?—If this was the question, I should not for my part, neither do I believe there is a member on the floor who would hesitate a moment to reject it. But the question, as I conceive, is, whether the United States shall pay a debt which they contracted, and promised to pay for the common defence. A debt which in their distress, they desired the States to discharge.—A debt which was thus transferred to the States without their consent, or the consent of the creditors, and which has never been discharged. A debt, which if a suit could be instituted against the United States, would be recovered in any court of justice or equity. This, as I conceive, is the nature of the question on the proposition before us from the Senate. But as these points on a former occasion have been fully considered, and the facts relating to them, well established, a further discussion thereof may be considered as a waste of the time of this house, I shall therefore attend to other observations of the gentleman from Georgia.

He says, that by means of the assumption, States who have paid their own debts will be taxed for the debts of others. And has not the gentleman consented to a bill, which this morning has been passed by the Senate, and which provides, that States who have not paid their proportions of the State debts, shall be charged with the balances due thereon, whether they have paid their own debts or not? Will not this provision tax the deficient States for debts of other States—ought they not, in justice, to be thus taxed, if their demands are less than their proportions of the amount of the State debts? Surely, the gentleman has not forgot the provisions in this act, I mean the act for settling the accounts between the United States and individual States.—This provides that every State shall be credited for all its supplies and services for common defence, whether authorised or unauthorised, regularly or not regularly vouched, and whether her debts are sunk or not sunk; and those States who have been so fortunate as to pay their own debts, will receive so much thereof as was contracted for the union, and also the interest thereon: Whilst on the other hand, they are to be charged for their proportions of the balances due to the several States—for all advances made to them respectively by the United States, and for such part of their debts as we may assume—and for charging the latter, an express provision is made in the bill before us. What further measures then can be adopted to do justice to the States, who by their exertions have discharged in whole or in part their own debts?

But let me enquire, Sir, which are the States who have made such vast exertions to sink their debts? Are they those only who have opposed the assumption? I affirm not, but that the States in favor of it have made as great, if not greater progress in sinking their debts, than those who are against it? Much has been said of the State of Massachusetts, and let us examine its conduct relative to the point. If any gentleman will be at the trouble of computing the claims of the several States, as contained in the report of the commissioners for settling the accounts between the United States and individual States, he will find the aggregate amount, exclusive of such as are general and unspecified claims, to be about 75,172,448 specie dollars; if we deduct from this sum what is charged in the books of the Treasury to the several States being 10,672,770 dollars
the balance will be 64,499,678

If we suppose Massachusetts chargeable with a seventh of this balance, it will amount to 9,214,239 dollars, which will probably be the extent of its proportion; the principal of the claim of that State then being *Dols.* 14,573,217

If we deduct its proportion of the aggregate balance 9,214,239

The balance due to the State for the principal of its claim will be 5,358,978
Add to this at least nine years interest, 2,893,148

And the whole balance will be 8,252,826

But should we even admit to be added to the aggregate balance mentioned of 64,429,678 dollars, ten million of dollars for the general or unspecified claims of several States, the balance due to Massachusetts will in that case, be for principal about *Dols.* 4,000,000
For nine years interest, 2,160,000

Making in the whole 6,160,000

By this statement it appears, from authentic documents, that the amount of the claims of Massachusetts, which have been as regularly kept and are as well vouched as any in the union, and in most instances much better, is

	Dollars.
For principal	14,573,217
For interest	2,893,848
Making in the whole	17,467,065

And as the time for receiving State claims is extended by Congress, and there are, as I am informed, additional demands that are not contained in the accounts exhibited by Massachusetts, which, including interest, will be upwards of one million and an half of dollars, the claim of that State will not be much short of nineteen millions of dollars; and of this sum there being about five million now owed, it is evident that not much less than fourteen millions of dollars are already sunk by that State. Has any State in the union exceeded—has any equalled these exertions? Look at the tax bills of that State, and you will find in the year 1783 the enormous sum of £.593,430 9 10, equal to 1,978,101 dollars (including a tax for equalising bounties) levied in one act: and so high were the taxes at that time, as I am well informed, that an eminent merchant, who has since been unfortunate, paid 2000l. sterling, and another very respectable character in Boston, paid 1500l. sterling specie taxes in one year.

These facts are a specimen of the exertions of Massachusetts, whose zeal perhaps carried her further than good policy could justify; for notwithstanding the well known attachment of her citizens to good government, these burthens were insupportable, and the consequence was the event which the gentleman refers to when he mentions the leaders of the insurrection. But as some of the deluded citizens concerned therein were punished, and others pardoned by government, I think a veil should be drawn over that unhappy affair. The gentleman has enquired whether the union is indebted to Massachusetts, North-Carolina and South-Carolina in the sum of 10,000,000 dollars. I have shewn that it probably owes to one of these States the greatest part of this sum, and there can be no doubt it owes more to all of them.

(To be continued.)

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ADDRESS

TO A BOOK OF POEMS, SENT TO A YOUNG LADY OF POETIC POWERS.

GO little tuneful tender book!
And fondly at thine image look;
As zephyr mild or purling rill,
On fair Narcissa soft distil.

No wild romance above the life
To meet thee there in rival strife;
The graceful muse shall faithful prove,
To nature, harmony and love.

Refined delight the muse shall bring,
With silent step, or easy wing;
The kindling glow do thou improve,
And wake the youthful fair to love.

Then sing that hands as hearts should join,
That kindred souls alone intwine,
That joys on earth, and bliss above,
Are found in elevated love.

O! sprightly pour the choicest lay!
This shall thy gentle task repay,
That as thy numbers cheerful roll,
Thou'lt love Narcissa's feeling soul.

See yonder setting orb display,
The living blushes of the sky;
Now birds enchant, and nature's gay,
Nor all, fair page, with her can vie.

While riper virtues shall adorn
Than yet her tender age bestows,
We hail the day at dewy morn,
And plea'd observe the budded rose.

Accept my song, and should'st thou choose,
Attune it for the lovely maid,
Whose lyre awoke my slumbering muse,
And let it at her feet be laid.

Go, favor'd book, thy lot it seems,
Which I should highly prize,
Soft press her hand, deep drink the beams
Of sweet Narcissa's eyes!

PHILADELPHIA, August, 20.

Extract of a letter from a respectable citizen of Edinburgh, to a gentleman in this city, dated the 28th of April, 1790.

"I am sorry to say, the people of this country, (Scotland) seem still unfriendly to the Americans, and that the news printers cannot be prevailed on to copy any thing from your papers. The insertion of General Washington's speech to the second meeting of Congress, cost the friends of America here, 25l. sterling. You will observe by Mr. Pitt's speech that the national revenue is in a flourishing state:—Considering, however, that in a revenue of about seventeen or eighteen millions sterling, there is only a surplus of about *nine thousand* pounds, I really do not see any reason for such pompous and bombastic speeches. The *future* prospects of increase in the revenue and prosperity of the nation, is very favourable; and, I hope, *there* Mr. Pitt will be a true prophet. He deserves a great deal of praise: my only objection to him is, that he seems to be no friend to freedom at home; as he is known to be to the establishment of liberty in France. The French assembly is an illustrious body; and many of the members are men of extraordinary abilities. I am sorry to see so few of the news-papers in Britain friendly to their cause. Liberty, however, seems to be too firmly fixed, ever to be overturned by the aristocratics, or by the Kingly power.—France will, of course, increase rapidly in trade, and will become a better market than formerly for American produce.

"I find that the United States are going pretty extensively into the planting of cotton, it is needless for me to tell you, that the seeds of India, or Siam cotton, transplanted and propogated in your country, will enhance the quality of the cotton wool. I notice, also, what the industry of one person is doing, in the planting of mulberry trees, for the sake of the silk trade.

"I am informed that there are, at present, 24 American students at this university; two are from New-York, and one or two from Pennsylvania—all the others are from the southern states."

NEW-YORK, August 25.

Extract of a letter, from Boston, August 9.

The reverend Doctors *Byles* and *Walter* have lately made us a visit from the fair regions of Nova-Scotia; and it is said notwithstanding their love of their King, and attachment to the hierarchy of the Church, they wish to live under the old tree of liberty.—No door seems to be open at present; but if the *old* ordinations should be preferred to the *new*, or American manufacture, it is probable that a chance may offer.—especially as brother *Ogden* of Portsmouth says the sheepfold of Episcopacy is extending its limits to the Eastward.

This Day published,
And to be sold by THOMAS ALLEN, The

American Museum, for August,

1790.

CONTAINING, among many other interesting articles, several Letters from WARNER MIFFLIN, on the Quaker's petition to Congress, for the abolition of the Slave Trade.

August 21, 1790.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE LOTTERY.

THE Managers of the STATE LOTTERY, present the Public with the First Class of the *Massachusetts semi-annual State Lottery*, which will commence drawing in the *Representatives' Chamber*, in Boston, on the Seventeenth of *March* next, *or sooner*, if the Tickets shall be disposed of.

SCHEME.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25,000 Tickets, at *Five Dollars* each, are 125,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the use of the Commonwealth.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000	are	6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8388 Prizes.				125000
16612 Blanks.				
25000.				

☞ TICKETS may be had of the several Managers, who will pay the Prizes *on demand*—of the TREASURER of the Commonwealth—of JAMES WHITE, at his Book-Store, *Franklin's-Head, Court-Street*, and at other places as usual.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boston, July 28, 8790.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

July 13, 1790.

NOTICE *is hereby given, that Proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the first day of October next inclusive, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty first day of December 1791, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts herein after mentioned, viz.*

At any place or places, betwixt Yorktown in the state of Pennsylvania, and Fort Pitt and at Fort Pitt,

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort M'Intosh, on the River Ohio, and at Fort M'Intosh.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort M'Intosh and the mouth of the River Muskingum, and at the mouth of the River Muskingum.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muskingum, and up the said River to the Tuscarowas, and at the Tuscarowas, and thence over to the Cayoga River, and down the said River to its mouth.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the river Muskingum, and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the said River Scioto.

At any place or places, betwixt the month of Scioto River, and the mouth of the great Miami at the mouth of the great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids, on the Falls of the Ohio, and at the said Rapids.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the great Miami, up the said Miami, to and at Piquetown, and thence over to the Miami Village, on the river of the same name which empties into Lake Erie.

At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio, to the mouth of the Wabash, thence up the said Wabash to Post St. Vincennes, at Post St. Vincennes, and thence up the said river Wabish, to the Miami Village, before described.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Wabash river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

At any place or places, on the east side of the river Mississippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami Village.

At any place or places, from the Miami Village to Sandusky, and at Sandusky, and from Sandusky to the mouth of Cayoga river.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places, betwixt Venango and Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf betwixt Le Beuf and and Presq' Isle, at Presq' Isle, and betwixt Presq' Isle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places, on the rout from Fort Pitt, to the mouth of Cayoga river, by the way of Big Beaver creek.

At any place or places, on the east side of the Mississippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the river Margot inclusively.

At any place or places, from the said river Margot, to the river Yazous inclusively.

At any place or places from the mouth of the river Tennessee, to Ocochappo or Bear creek, on the said river inclusively.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other districts, not specified in these proposals, the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on, betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky,
One quart of salt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of soap,
One pound of Candles,
} *per. 100 rations,*

The proposals must specify the lowest price per ration. No credit is required.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

By Order of the Honorable Richard Morris, Esq. Chief Justice of the State of New-York.

NOTICE is hereby given to Lewis M'Donald, of Connecticut, an absent debtor, that upon application and due proof made to the said chief justice by a creditor of the said Lewis M'Donald, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the said State, entitled, "An act for relief against absconding and absent debtors," passed the 4th April, 1786; he, the said chief justice, has directed all the said Lewis M'Donalds estate, within this State, to be seized, and that unless he shall discharge his debts within twelve months after the publication of this notice, the same will be sold for the payment of his creditors. Dated the 3d May, 1790.

New-York, May 7, 1790. (1w. 1y.)

TO BE LET,

On very low terms—and entered upon immediately, until the first of May next.

THAT elegant new TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, in the Bowery-Lane, formerly occupied by ROBERT GILBERT LIVINGSTON, deceased; it has seven Fire Places with a good Cellar under the whole House—a convenient out-House in the rear, with a Coach-House, and Stables; for further particulars enquire of

(2 w. t. f.) MANGLE MINTHORN.
Corporation Dock.

☞ *Dr. Price's Revolution Sermon may be had of the Editor.——Price 1s7.*